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Review the Japanese You've Learned this Season

Review the series so far

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Dialogue | Vocabulary | Lesson Notes | Grammar | Lesson Transcript | Comm

Dialogue - Japanese

Hide

Kanji | English | Rōmaji | Hiragana | All

(At the airport)

A: ひこうき は なんじ です か。

B: ５じ はん です。

C: まさとさん、かおりさん、おせわ に なりました。

B: ほんとう に、ありがとう ございました。

A: いいえ。たのしかったです。

D: サラちゃん、またね。

E: (goo gaa)

C: また、メール します。

D: はい。また、あいましょう。

A: おげんきで。

Vocabulary

Hide

☐ ☑ English | Kana | Rōmaji

☐ **ひこうき** [ひこうき] — 1 EXAMPLE

aeroplane, aircraft

ひこうきでカリフォルニアにいきます。
I go to California by aeroplane.

☐ **たのしい** [たのしい] — 2 EXAMPLES

fun, amusing; Adj (i)

たのしかったですね。
It was fun, wasn't it?

ディズニーランドは楽しいです。
Disneyland is fun.

☐ **あいます** [あいます] — 2 EXAMPLES

to see, to meet;V1

明日、りょうしんに会います。
I'll meet my parents tomorrow.

また、あした あいましょう。
See you tomorrow.

☐ **おせわになりました。** [おせわになりました] — 1 EXAMPLE

Thank you for all your trouble., Thank you very much for everything.

おせわになりました。
Thank you for everything.

☐ **またね。** [またね。] — 1 EXAMPLE

See you (again).

ちえみ、またね。
See you, Chiemi.

☐ **おげんきで。** [おげんきで] — 1 EXAMPLE

Look after yourself., Take care., The best of health to you.

おげんきで。またあいましょう。
Take care. See you next time.

☐ **また** [また] — 1 EXAMPLE

again

じゃ、また。
See you later.

☐ **ありがとうございました。** [ありがとうございました] — 1 EXAMPLE

Thank you very much, thank you so much

色々ありがとうございました。
Thank you for everything.

☐ **ほんとうに** [ほんとうに] — 1 EXAMPLE

really, truly

ほんとうにすみません。
I'm really sorry.

☐ **メール** [メール] — 6 EXAMPLES

e-mail

私はメールを送信した。
I sent an email.
わたしはメールをそうしんした。

手紙の代わりにメールをする。
I send an e-mail instead of sending a letter.
てがみのかわりにメールをする。

メールアドレス
e-mail address
メールアドレス

私は、友達や同僚とメールで連絡を取る。
I keep in touch with my friends and coworkers by e-mail.
わたしは、ともだちやどうりょうとメールでれんらくをとる。

メールをチェックする
check e-mail
メールをチェックする

あとで、メールします。
I'll e-mail you later.

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Lesson Notes

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Lesson Focus

The Focus of This Lesson Is a Review of Some of the Main Points of This Series.
また、あいましょう。
Mata, aimashō.
"Hope to see you again."

In this lesson, we'll review some important grammar points from previous lessons and make sure you've totally mastered them all!

Lesson 10: Talking About Time

In Lesson 10, we learned how to ask the time of something (a bus, plane, meeting, etc.) and to say the time of something in reply to this question.

[A]	WA	NAN-JI DESU KA.	"ENGLISH"
Densha	*wa*	*nan-ji desu ka.*	"What time is the train?" or "What time does the train come?"
Mītingu			"What time is the meeting?" or "What time does the meeting start?"
Patī			"What time is the party?" or "What time does the party start?"

We also learned how to say "half past" in Japanese using the word ***han* (はん）.**

Formation

- "five-thirty" → *go-ji han*
- "nine-thirty" → *ku-ji han*

For Example:

1. A: ミーティングはなんじですか。
A: *Mītingu wa nan-ji desu ka.*
B: いちじはんです。
B: *Ichi-ji-han desu.*
A: "What time is the meeting?"
B: "One-thirty."

Lesson 22: Saying "Let's . . . " in Japanese

In Lesson 22, we learned how to say "Let's [verb]," using the v-*mashō* form.

Formation

v-*masu* -> v-*mashō*

For Example:

MEANING	NON-PAST	"LET'S" FORM
"to eat"	たべます ***tabemasu*** "eat"	たべましょう ***tabemashō*** "let's eat"
"to drink"	のみます ***nomimasu*** "drink"	のみましょう ***nomimashō*** "let's drink"
"to buy"	かいます ***kaimasu*** "buy"	かいましょう ***kaimashō*** "let's buy"
"to go"	いきます ***ikimasu*** "go"	いきましょう ***ikimashō*** "let's go"
"to see/look/watch"	みます ***mimasu*** "see/look/watch"	みましょう ***mimashō*** "let's see/look/watch"

We also studied how to use the "let's . . . " form of verbs in sentences to say things like "Let's [verb] [thing]" and "Let's [verb of movement] to [place]."

Formation

[Thing] *o* [verb-*mashō*] → "Let's [verb] [thing]"

[Place] *ni ikimashō* → "Let's go to [place]"

For Example:

1. らいねん、かんこくにいきましょう。
Rainen, Kankoku ni ikimashō.
"Let's go to Korea next year."
2. あかワインをのみましょう。
Aka wain o nomimashō.
"Let's drink red wine."

Lesson 24: Saying How Something Was

In Lesson 24, we studied past tense adjectives like たのしかった (*tanoshikatta), meaning* "was fun," and さむかった (*samukatta*), meaning "was cold," in order to describe how something was or how something went.

Formation

adj-*i* -> adj-*katta*

For Example:

MEANING	NON-PAST	NON-PAST NEGATIVE
"fun"	たのしい ***tanoshii*** "is fun"	たのしかったです ***tanoshikatta desu*** "was fun"
"boring"	つまらない ***tsumaranai*** "is boring"	つまらなかったです ***tsumaranakatta desu*** "was boring"
"interesting/funny"	おもしろい ***omoshiroi*** "is interesting/funny"	おもしろかったです ***omoshirokatta desu*** "was interesting/funny"
"hot"	あつい ***atsui*** "is hot"	あつかったです ***atsukatta desu*** "was hot"
"cold"	さむい ***samui*** "is cold"	さむかったです ***samukatta desu*** "was cold"
"warm"	あたたかい ***atatakai*** "is warm"	あたたかかったです ***atatakakatta desu**** "was warm"
"cool"	すずしい ***suzushii*** "is cool"	すずしかったです ***suzushikatta desu*** "was cool"

For Example:

1. きょねん、エディンバラにいきました。とてもさむかったです。
Kyonen, Edinbara ni ikimashita. Totemo samukatta desu.
"Last year I went to Edinburgh. It was very cold."
2. あたたかいのみものがほしいです。
Atatakai nomimono ga hoshii desu.
"I want a warm drink."

Reference

Please also review the following Lesson Notes.

- numbers → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 1
- time expressions → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 10
- past form of verbs → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 19
- *-mashō* → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 22
- past form of adjectives → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 24

Key Vocabulary & Phrases

★ Phrases for saying "good-bye"
There are lots of different ways to say "good-bye" in Japanese depending on the context and the relationship you have with the other party. Here are a few useful farewell expressions in the order in which they come in the dialogue with their English translations.

JAPANESE	TRANSLATION
おせわになりました。 *O-sewa ni narimashita.*	"Thank you for everything."/"Thank you for looking after me."
ありがとうございました。 *Arigatō gozaimashita.*	"Thank you so much."
またね。 *Mata ne.*	"See you later."/"See you."
またあいましょう。 *Mata aimashō.*	"Hope to see you again."
おげんきで。 *O-genki de.*	"Take care."/"Be well."
さようなら。 *Sayōnara.*	"Good-bye."

★ありがとうございます *(Arigatō gozaimasu)* versus ありがとうございました *(arigatō gozaimashita)*: what's the difference?
You probably have noticed that the most obvious difference between these two phrases, which we translate as "thank you very much" in English, is that one is in the past tense (*arigatō gozaimashita*), while one is in the present tense (*arigatō gozaimasu*). So when do you use each one?

Broadly speaking, you use ***arigatō gozaimashita*** when the action you're thanking someone for has been already completed or is in the past.

For example, when you leave a shop or restaurant in Japan, staff members often yell out *arigatō gozaimashita*. You've already eaten or bought your goods, have paid, and are leaving. Similarly, if you were thanking someone in Japanese for a gift he or she gave you for your birthday last week, you would say プレゼント、ありがとうございました (*Purezento, arigatō gozaimashita*), which means "Thank you for the gift."

On the other hand, you use ***arigatō gozaimasu*** (present tense) when the action you're thanking someone for is still happening or has not yet happened.

For example, if a teacher offered to lend you a book and then handed it to you, you would say *arigatō gozaimasu* as you received it. Or, if someone offered to do you a favor (e.g., "I'll help you move your house this weekend"), you would reply with *arigatō gozaimasu*, because it hasn't actually happened yet.

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Grammar

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Below is a list of the grammar points introduced or used in this lesson. Click for a full explanation.

ましょう・（よ）う mashō/(yo)u let's ~~; probably; i plan to	*Used*
過去形 kakokei past tense	*Used*

Lesson Transcript

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